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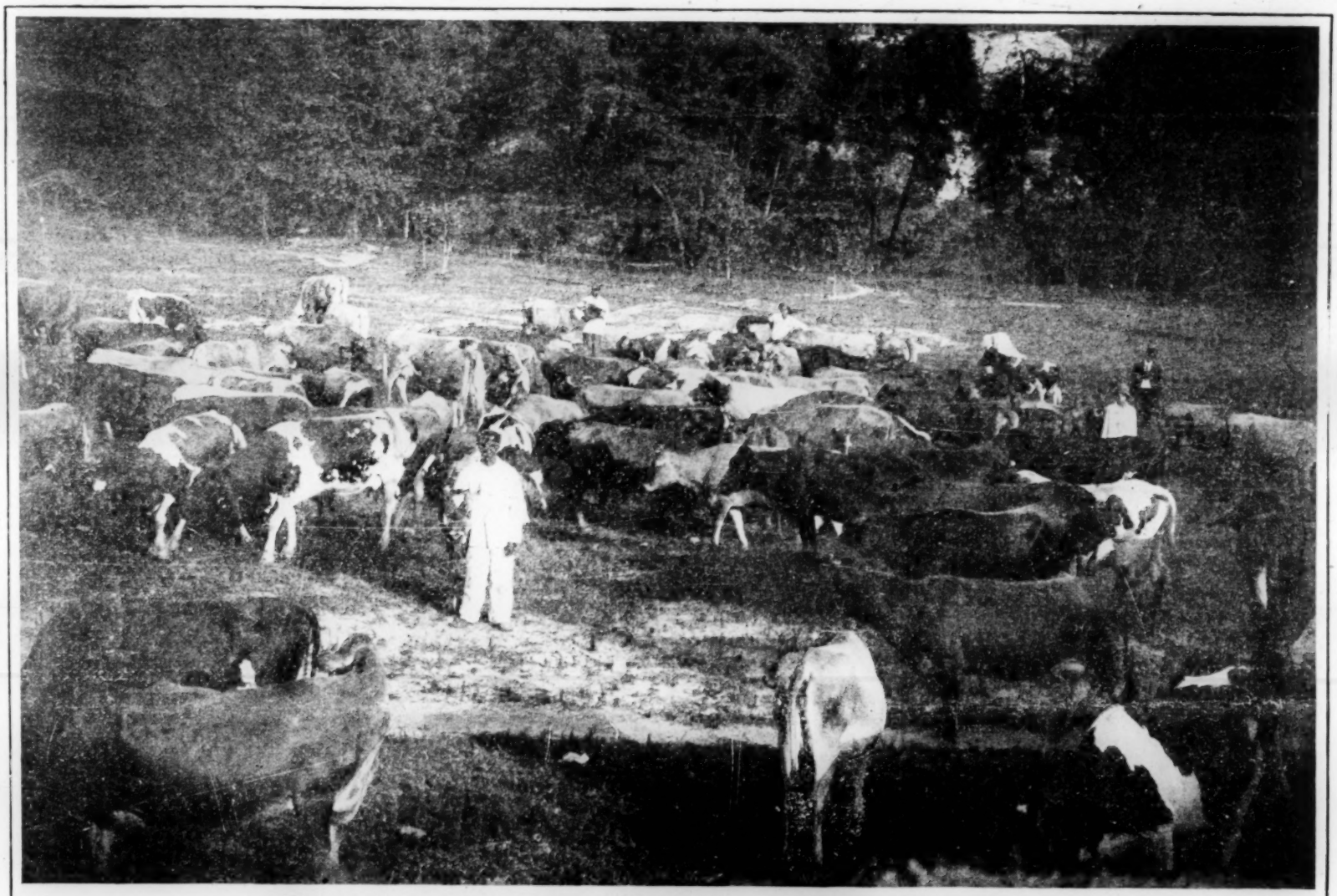
The NEGRO FARMER

Vol. 2. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. No. 8.



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Mr. Booker T. Washington, in his annual address to the National Negro Business League, at Muskogee, Okla., urged the farmers to

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Vol. 2, No. 8 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., MAY 8, 1915 5c Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year

A CRITICAL PERIOD

The people of the cotton belt will make or mar their fortunes during the next fifteen days. They are now being sorely tempted.

Cotton has bounded forward from the lowest level at an exceedingly rapid pace. Cotton is now fetching more than at any period since the war began.

If there had been no war the enormous crop would during the months of October and November have forced cotton to a level below the present price.

Encouraged by a hint of peace this summer which is based upon no fact or condition, but upon merely a hope, we are being told that there is to be an enormous wave of prosperity, and that during this flood everything that men have to sell will be high.

Let our people this year make no mistake in holding to one crop in the belief that it will fetch a big price this fall.

If cotton this fall should bring 15 cents (and we will be lucky if it brings 10 cents—very lucky indeed) wheat will continue to be around $1.50 a bushel and corn will also strike a high figure on the price boards.

Unless we grow some of the things we ordinarily buy we may again have to pay enormous prices for them, and sell things we have at a low price.

We can begin this year to make cotton profitable, even if it brings no more than 8 cents a pound.

We can do this ourselves by growing part or all of the things that are used up while a cotton crop is being made.

Suppose last year while we were passing the hat under the spell of the buy-a-bale frenzy that we had growing in the fields cowpeas, some corn and running in the pastures hogs and cattle. We then would have been panic proof.

One may answer that all crops failed last year.

The best farmers last year made some corn in spite of the dry weather. They made lots of hay.

Now if we so arrange that we can live for a few months from the products of our own land, then indeed can we be reasonably out of debt when the cotton is picked, and the money we get will carry us through the next year.

It is amazing how long a family can live from a good garden. A family in the South ought to have a garden nine months in the year.

A cow giving milk every day in the year can contribute one-half of the food to a small family.

The problem is so simple that it is amazing that it has not been solved long ago.

Learning from the floods of the last three years, and from the war and from the boll weevil in the South, and the one hundred and one other things that have happened to cotton, let's begin this year to diversify just a little.

Let those who have persistently stuck to cotton growing begin this year to diversify just a little.

Let those who have begun diversifying do a little more this year.

Then after we diversify it does not make much difference how much cotton we plant. There is room enough in the South for raising as many acres of cotton as are now planted, and have left all of the corn, oats, peas and pasture lands necessary for a food supply.

But if you do not cut the acreage this year at least plant something in the fields which have hitherto not been tilled at all.

We are making progress in this section of the country.

We printed some encouraging reports of more wheat being planted in the counties of West Tennessee north of the L. and N. road.

We also hear that much corn is being planted in the fields further South.

Grow corn, hogs and hay and all things will be well in this beautiful country within a few years.

Don't be deceived by the present prospective high price of cotton and plant an enormous acreage, neglecting all other crops.

Diversify and you will insure prosperity for yourself and for your family and for your neighbor.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

WHAT A SOUTHERN FARMER SHOULD PRODUCE ON A 40-ACRE TWO-HORSE FARM

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1915.—Texas bankers who make a practice of loaning money to farmers have adopted, for their own protection and for the guidance of borrowers, what is known as a "Crop rate sheet for safe farming and bank credit." Taking a 40-acre two-horse farm as a unit, this sheet states the live stock and the quantity of food and feed crops necessary to support on such a farm a family of five. The prospective borrower is requested to state in the same way the actual system followed on his own farm. The closer the actual practice approaches the system outlined in the rate sheet, the better is the farmer's credit.

The bankers consider that the following arrangement is a safe basis for borrowing and for loaning money:

Food Crops

Number of pigs and weight: 4 pigs for 1,000 pounds of pork.

Number of laying hens: 50 laying hens or equivalent in other poultry.

Number of milch cows: 2 cows, one in milk constantly.

Area in vegetable garden: 1 acre for constant supply of fresh vegetables and canning.

Cowpeas and other beans: To be grown in corn.

Area for sweet potatoes: 1-4 acre.

Area for syrup: 1-4 acre sorghum or sugar cane.

Pumpkins and cushaws: To be planted in corn for good food and feed.

Pasture: 1 1-2 acre pasture. For winter pasture sow a grain between the cotton rows.

Feed Crops

Acres corn with cowpeas, corn shocked: 240 bushels on 12 acres, at 20 bushels per acre. 48 bushels cowpeas, at 4 bushels per acre. Corn stover, 4 tons.

Acres in haycrops: 12 1-2 tons, 5 acres sorghum, Sudan or other hay.

Total acreage food and feed: 20 acres.

Cotton, Money Crop

Acres in cotton: 20 acres.

Total acres in crops: 40 acres, two-horse farm.

ASHES AND HEN MANURE

No question comes to the Ohio Experiment Station more frequently than how to use ashes and hen manure to the best advantage in fertilizing the soil.

Unleached hardwood ashes should contain about 5 or 6 per cent of potash with one per cent of phosphoric acid. But potash seldom produces its full effect unless used in connection with more phophorus than is contained in ashes, and therefore ashes should be mixed with some such carrier of phosphorus as acid phosphate or steamed bonemeal. 250 pounds of unleached ashes and 180 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate would carry as many pounds of phosphoric acid and potash as would be found in 300 pounds of a 10-4 fertilizer.

Ashes are about one-third lime, and the addition of lime to acid phosphate causes the reversion of part of the phosphorus from the water-soluble to the citrate-soluble form, but this is no longer considered a serious matter. There is usually sufficient lime in the soil to cause this relation, and if there is not, there should be, because this quantity of lime is essential to full crop production. For example: at the Ohio Experiment Station 320 pounds of acid phosphate has increased the value of crops by $15.20 on unlimed land, and by $24.20 on limed land, over and above the cost of the acid phosphate and the lime, as a 10-year average.

A ton of fresh hen manure should contain about 22 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash as a general average. When air-dry, hen manure should contain about 40 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphoric acid and 20 pounds of potash in the ton. Fresh manure from fattening cattle should contain 15 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash per ton, while as a general average, mixed barnyard manure, after exposure to the weather in open yards, is estimated to contain 10 pounds nitrogen, 6 pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash to the ton. A ton of dry hen manure is therefore worth approximately as much as four tons of average yard manure.

Many persons propose to mix ashes with hen manure, but no material containing lime, in the form in which it is contained in ashes, should be mixed with moist manure, as the lime will cause the liberation of a considerable part of the nitrogen in the manure, and it will escape as ammonia gas. Ashes and dry hen manure may be mixed immediately before applying the manure, as the ammonia will mostly be absorbed and held by the soil.

The proper material to mix with manure is acid phosphate, as this serves to fix the ammonia, instead of liberating it and also re-enforces the manure with phosphorus, which is the element most needed by most Ohio soils.

At the Experiment Station, and as a 16-year average, 8 tons of fresh cattle manure has produced increase of crop to the value of $26.00, the manure being applied to corn in a 3-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover. When the same quantity of manure has been reenforced with 320 pounds of acid phosphate—40 pounds per ton of manure—the net value of increase, after deducting the cost of the phosphate, has been $39.00.

Acid phosphate, sprinkled over the dropping boards, will reduce the loss of ammonia and increase the effectiveness of the manure.

A mixture of 250 pounds of dry hen manure, 150 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds unleached hardwood ashes will contain practically the same quantities of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash as would be carried in 300 pounds of a 2-10-2 fertilizer.

By using a hand sieve and a wooden pestle to pulverize the manure such a mixture may be applied with the ordinary fertilizer drill, and if the ashes are not added until within a few days of the application there will be no appreciable loss of ammonia.

Coal ashes have practically no fertilizing value, but may sometimes be used with advantage in loosening a compact clay soil, or as a mulch around small fruits in the garden.—Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

PLANT GARDEN CORN

There should be a small corn field in every farmer's garden, so that this best of all vegetables may be on the table very early in the season. One or two plantings of some of the extra early varieties may be possible the first part of this month. Under favorable weather conditions, and in rich mellow earth, roasting ears can be ready for use the first week in July. This is infinitely better than waiting until the corn in the big field is ready to eat.—Farm and Family.

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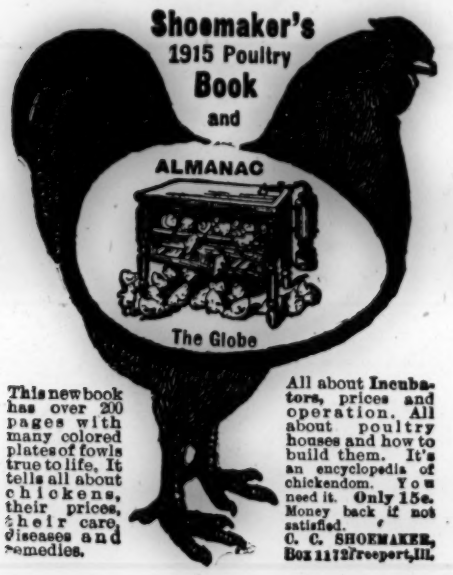
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FARMERS' DICTIONARY

The "Big Words" and Events Explained

A correspondent who does not wish his address given asks: "What is the full extent and meaning of the statement, 'The South is in the Saddle?' "

In short it is meant that men of Southern birth and ancestry are in control of the great departments of the United States Government. The list showing the full extent of this control is too long to publish here since it would include the members of both houses of Congress.

Of 531 electoral votes for President in 1912 the Democratic Party cast 435, Republicans cast 88 and Progressives, 8. Of the 435 Democratic votes, 183 were cast by Southern States and 256 by all other Democratic States.

Because of the vigor with which Southern Congressmen and Statesmen always maintain their views on questions—a vigor which compels respect, if not always agreement, these 183 votes really mean that opinion in Congress is largely determined by Southern men.

Passing from Congress to the Executive Departments we find the following list which speaks for itself:

President of the United States—Woodrow Wilson, Virginia.

Secretary of State—Wm. Jennings Bryan, Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. A. McAdoo, Georgia.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, New Jersey.

Attorney General—James M. McReynolds, Tennessee.

Postmaster-General—Albert S. Burleson, Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, California.

Secretary of Labor—Wm. B. Wilson Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, Missouri.

Supreme Court—Of the United States Supreme Court, only two, Chief Justice Edward D. White of Louisiana, and Mr. Justice Joseph R. Lamar, are Southern men.

While all of these officials are not Southern men, the majority of them are in hearty accord with the States of the South on public questions.

In these departments are, naturally, a number of subordinate officials directly from the South. The same thing is true of a number of public boards and commissions whose membership is, for the most part, Southern men.

POTATOES FOR STOCK FEED

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1915.—The heavy production and the low price of potatoes has directed attention to their value for stock feed. Hitherto this subject has not received much attention in this country because under ordinary conditions other feeds are undoubtedly much cheaper and better. Some estimate that even at 15 cents a bushel it is more expensive to feed potatoes to stock than it is to feed silage, while on the other hand it is scarcely probable that the farmer can raise potatoes for much less than 30 cents a bushel. Their actual value for feed depends upon many factors, but it is better to make some use of the potatoes on hand rather than let them rot.

In Germany, where the potato crop is proportionately far greater than in this country, the question has been more thoroughly studied. The tubers may be used for feeding cows, horses, sheep and pigs, but they are best adapted for pigs. To secure the best results with swine the potatoes should first be cooked and then made into a thick mush mixed with the corn meal or other grain. If skim milk is added, the value of the feed is much increased.

In feeding potatoes to dairy cows from one-half peck to one peck should be fed to start with. They should be given raw and run through a root cutter, to prevent choking the cows. An excessive feed of potatoes to a dairy cow is liable to cause scours, but as much as one-half bushel per cow per day has been fed without bad results. In addition to the nutrients contained, potatoes give succulence to a ration, a factor of importance in feeding dairy cows.

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ASK THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, February 14, 1914, at the Post Office at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN ASKED MINISTERS

301 S. Western Avenue,
Bloomington, Illinois,
April 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Will you, as a layman, give us light of the following questions?

(1) Under Negro Evangelists, why is there no great ingathering of souls as under the whites? (2) Why have not the Negro race produced preachers universally accepted and esteemed of the race as was Talmage, Beecher, etc., of the white? (3) What improvement could the Negro church and ministry make to be of greater service to the race and community?

Respectfully yours,
W. M. Simmons.

Question One

I will answer the first question by saying frankly that I do not know the answer. I have given the matter no serious thought before and know very little about it. I did not even know that Negro evangelists are less successful than white ones. I suppose that any answer given by anyone is little more than a guess; so I will make a "guess" at it or a part of it:

The Attitude of Suspicion

The colored man has been "fooled" and "fooled." He has been deceived here and his trust betrayed there. Men have brought him messages from all kinds of authorities promising him many, many good things since he was made a freeman; and soon after emancipation, he would believe anything that anybody told him who would come to him as a friend. But he has been so often deceived that today, even when a man comes claiming to be from God, the race is so busy trying to see if the man is a deceiver that it forgets to hear his message; and before the evangelist has had time to stand "inspection," his time in a given community is out.

Fear of Ridicule

Again, it has been the habit of many persons to "make fun" of the Negro's religion and to speak of it as being entirely emotional; and his shouting and going to the mourner's bench have been pitilessly ridiculed as the habits of ignorant people—people so ignorant that they were once American slaves. If there is one thing on earth that colored people are trying to get away from, it is all memories and traces of slavery. When the evangelist comes, he talks of death and judgment and he appeals to the sinner to come to the mourner's bench and be saved; and he also appeals to the emotions. But the Negro has decided that shouting and the mourner's bench belong to slavery days and he sits in conscious stubbornness and resists the appeal of the evangelist, trying thereby to show that he, like his white brother, must be reasoned with instead of being appealed to on grounds of emotion. Personally, I am sorry that the Negro is trying to take all "feeling" out of his religion. I don't want too much in it, but neither do I wish to have him seek entirely by reason and "searching" to "find out God." because that is impossible.

And he should remember that however often his white brother ridicules him about his emotionalism, when the white evangelist speaks to the heart of a white audience, the white man responds, God bless you, he does; and he rises in the presence of all the people and heeds the call—"Come to Jesus;" and he's not afraid nor ashamed to let men see the tears unbidden steal down his cheeks, as he decides that "I will arise and go to my Father."

Question Two

Question two is easily answered: The Negro has produced great preachers of the caliber of Talmage and Beecher and Jones; but since it is not the fashion for the press to give publicity to the talents of great Negroes, the great preachers of the race have had none of the advertisement which gives men national and international reputations and makes opportunities for them to be heard in great audiences. The Negro, like everyone else, pays homage to great reputation. The great press of the country has not said that any Negro preacher was great, therefore, colored people have not generally accepted any of their number as being great.

Question Three

The Negro church, despite its critics, has rendered great service to the race. It is still the greatest agency for uplift that we have.

I believe that its greatest message to the Negro during the next generation will be included in the one word—"REPENT!"

Repent of the wickedness of your hearts.

Repent of your unclean yards.

Repent of your one- and two-room houses.

Repent of the dirt and filth which create disease and produce death.

Repent of your violation of State laws.

Repent of your ignorance of the laws of health.

Repent of your idleness.

Repent because you are not united.

Repent because the Kingdom of Heaven is near you.

Repent because you have within and about you the means of earthly happiness and heavenly salvation.

—ISAAC FISHER.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Editor Fisher of the Negro Farmer, Tuskegee, Alabama, gives a very good and comprehensive answer to the young College Student who desires to become prominent and do something in the world, but who seems scared of

criticism and competition. Too many young fellows lose golden opportunities and die and their graves are not marked, and no special requiem is sung over the bier on account of their "chicken-heartedness," afraid of criticism, afraid of competition. Everyone who attempts as Mr. Fisher said, to rise above the common horde, is criticised and even maligned, especially by the fellow making no effort to rise from the slums and the primitive state. Everyone also, who is striving to rise will find others striving to rise also, hence you must look for and expect competition in everything.

As to honors, do something and win honor and even those who would withhold from you your reward, cannot do so. What men are beset more than the big men who reach the White House? Who was maligned more than ex-President Roosevelt or Booker T. Washington? If you go up the ladder you must expect to be pulled back by the fellow on the ground who can't climb.—The Forum.

HELP US ADVANCE THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

Frankfort, Ky., April 20, 1915.

Mr. Isaac Fisher,
Tuskegee, Alabama,

Dear Sir:

We have a prohibition campaign on in Kentucky. You won a prize offered by Everybody's Magazine on the subject "What We Know About Rum." I presume you have had this essay printed in pamphlet form. I may have to make a number of speeches to members of your race in this locality, and would be glad to quote from this essay as frequently as applicable, if you will kindly furnish me with a copy of the essay. I believe illustrations from Negro writers to Negro audiences would have more weight than statistics. Besides it would be an inspiration to the members of your race to know that you had been so successful.

I am a newspaper man and lawyer. While preparing some copy for the paper concerning the campaign of Senator Beckham and Judge O'Rear the thought came into my mind that your essay might be of service to your race in this campaign.

Thanking you in advance, I am,
Respectfully,
Dulin Moss.

HAS FRAMED PICTURE OF FRONT PAGE OF THE NEGRO FARMER

Seguin, Texas,
April 12, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

The Negro Farmer of April 10th just read and to relieve conscience I am writing *now* to express my appreciation.

Our subscription expired in October and I came near not renewing. Oh, what I would have missed! I would not sell the front page, with those Negro soldiers on it, for $1.00. I have cut it out to be framed. And too, your editorial of the Negro as a soldier completely turned my conviction (which is not easy to do). I have always thought the white man ought to do the fighting for his country, because in his eyes the Negro has no part in this country with him. Yours is pure logic, I give up.

Your piece on the fight of the National Baptist Convention was just the thing and today's issue with your "Path to Honor" fills us with pride.

I heard a great lecture last month, the man said if he had an enemy he wanted to get even with he would make him editor of a Negro newspaper.

Now along with your thorns in your work count this as a bouquet of the sweetest flowers, and know that away down in Texas you have many admirers for the Negro Farmer.

Respectfully yours,
(Mrs.) Willia Williams.

P. S.—Just keep the paper like it is—we want no change—with now and then a poem of Dancer.

W. W.

DOES THE EDITOR REALLY RECEIVE ALL THE LETTERS TO WHICH ANSWERS ARE MADE FROM TIME TO TIME?

The Editor of this paper has been asked whether he really receives the letters to which answer is made in this paper from time to time or are the questions "framed" so as to give opportunity to discuss certain subjects.

It is natural for someone to be always tearing the toy to pieces to see what makes the wheels "go roun." But we can assure all questioners that the letters are actually received. We suppose that if the letter asking for a message from the editor on the temperance question had not been published with the actual name and address of the writer, someone would have thought that "somebody" wanted to throw a few bouquets at himself concerning his prize essay. To set the minds of many persons at rest who are ever ready to doubt, we are publishing from now, the actual letters received, where they can be published without violating letters sent to us in confidence.

But we are not publishing them in any belief that it will be possible to satisfy everybody—we simply are not built that way—but this happens to be a case where we do not mind satisfying curiosity. And we are not publishing them to make anyone think or to satisfy anybody that we will actually tell the truth; because anyone inclined to believe that we would not speak truly would believe it anyhow in the face of the evidence; but we are publishing them—just because we want to. That's all.

One such letter will be found under the editorial column this week.

GARDEN TOOLS PAY

Seems rather odd, but very often the man who has self-binders, mowers, grais drills, corn planters and a grist mill on the farm, works his garden in the good old-fashioned way with a hoe. Of course the hoe will do good work, but so will a scythe or a cradle.

Garden tools will pay in the saving of time and muscle. They will also do work better and neater than can be done with a hoe. Every garden should have a set of garden wheeled tools. With interchangeable rakes, scraper and cultivators these tools make close, clean, fast tillage possible.

Such tools should be kept as bright and free from rcst as a table knife and they should also be sharpened until they cut the earth, weeds and trash easily, making fine cultivation a pleasure. The difference in pushing a tool in perfect condition and one dull and rusty is very great. Muscle is the most expensive thing on the farm. Save its expenditure at every point with well-kept tools.—Farm and Family.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

USES FOR HONEY

Cakes Made With it Keep Longer—Boiling and Skimming Unnecessary Tested Recipes for Desserts

Various way in which the housewife can use honey to advantage are suggested in a new publication of the department—Farmers' Bulletin 653, "Honey and its uses in the home." In this country honey has hitherto not been in as common use as in Europe, especially in cookery. It is, however, a comparatively simple matter to substitute it in many recipes for common sugar or for molasses, and when this is done the resulting flavor is often both novel and agreeable.

One of the great advantages in the use of honey is that cakes made with it will keep much longer than those made with sugar. A honey cake made with butter, for instance, will keep its quality until the butter grows rancid, and one made without butter will keep fresh for months. For this reason honey is especially useful in recipes that call for no butter. Icing made with honey has the same advantage, and some icing made in the experimental laboratory of the Department of Agriculture was found at the end of 10 months to be as soft and in as good condition as when it was first made.—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

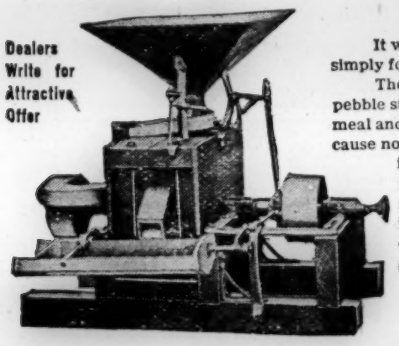
WATER AS MEDICINE

Few people realize the value of water as a curative for many ills. For inflamed eyes, bathe in hot water and salt, putting some inside the eye. It will smart a little, but leaves the eye greatly relieved. For sick headache, drink hot water, made slightly salty, on an empty stomach. Keep drinking it until you feel better For tired, aching feet, bathe them in hot water and salt. For catarrh, fill a small pill bottle with warm salty water; insert in nostril and sniff it up and spit it out. For convulsions get the child in a tub of hot water as quickly as possible. For a sprain, nothing is better than hot water. For stomach troubles drink plenty of hot water between meals. For sore throat, apply cloth rung out of cold water and occasionally take a few drops of cayenne pepper tea.—Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, in The Southern Fruit Grower.

Own a Williams Corn Mill

Costs No More—But Pays More

Dealers Write for Attractive Offer



It will more than repay its cost in a short while, whether you grind simply for yourself or grind for the public.

There is no other mill made to compare with it. The only one with pebble stone grit buhrs, which produces the finest quality table and bread meal and the most nutritious feed meal; so adjusted that hard substances cause no injury. Patent device prevents buhrs from running or drifting together when grain runs out. Grain is cleaned before it reaches the buhrs by automatic cleaning fans. Equipped with new, simple feed, sifter, and modern type ball-bearings. Heavy frame, rigidly bolted. The Williams is the one mill that will never disappoint you. **Sold on absolute satisfaction or money back guarantee.**

Ask your dealer or write us at once for free illustrated catalogue and full particulars.

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For the Colored Race

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

FOR MALES ONLY

Write at once for catalog or Free Tuition

James B. Dudley, *President*, Greensboro, N. C.

ASK YOUR SON AND DAUGHTER TO READ THIS

The Negro Farmer does not agree with all said below, but the article should be thoughtfully considered.

Colleges and Their Effect on Character

College graduates are plentiful.

Men of character and purpose are rare.

A college graduate may possess character—and he may not.

Character is made up of two ingredients—intelligence and right intent.

A college degree is no proof of power.

Combined coachers and teachers are not hard to find, but the men who can work with head, hand and heart, give an undivided service in carrying the burdens of the world, are in demand as never before in all history.

When it comes to showing boys and girls how to do practical work—how to earn a living—most school teachers are at sea in a collapsible boat.

For 2,000 years teachers have been trained to have a sort of contempt for anything that pays in the line of useful work, and this taint still survives.

We want to win by our wits, not by being good servants.

Intelligent, cheerful service always leads to promotion.

It is the only pathway to success.

A short time ago I saw 100 colored men clearing Harvard yard of snow.

I asked a certain professor of economy if these colored men were in the university.

He looked at me in pity and replied "Why, here teachers, tutors, professors students and parents have entered in a solemn pact to the effect that at college no useful thing shall be done."

If a youth is not taught to do useful work before he is 12 years old he may never be able to acquire the habit afterward.

He justifies himself in his ability, prides himself on his own inefficiency, wraps his ignorance around him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Men who can teach history, political science, mathematics, and can coach a football team, will faint away if you ask them to take charge of a gang of boys and dig a ditch.

Pulling a cross-cut saw is absolutely out of their orbit. If you ask one of them to go and bring you a clevis or a

whiffle-tree, if he goes at all he will come back with a pickaxe.

He is educated in theories and in the facilities, and the idea of making work pay right here and now, and getting an education at your work, out of your work, is a thing that he has never considered.

It is quite absurd to speak of a sick man or an inefficient person as an educated man.

The economic waste of educating people into invalidism is beyond compute.

All that which destroys nerves and digestion in way of education is money and time wrongly expended.

There is one book that no individual interested in the education of the young can afford to miss, and this is Herbert Spencer's "Essays on Education."

Spencer starts off with the postulate, "The first requisite is to be a good animal."

Ironical people have called attention to the fact that Herbert Spencer wasn't. But this does not weigh in the scale against the truth of his dictum.

Any system of education that does not tend to make the child a good animal is faulty in the extreme.

The world is fast coming to the belief that the object of education is to make the individual acquainted with this planet upon which he lives, and which feeds and sustains him, in order that he may better adapt himself to life.

The more accurate knowledge he has about this world, its history, the men and women who now live and those who have lived, the better educated the individual.

Then, if he can apply his knowledge in a way that will aid him to live better longer and happier, his life is a success.

He must fit himself into his environment in order that he may never be a menace, a responsibility, or a care to society. On the other hand, he must add to the wealth and happiness of his neighbors and in so doing he will himself thrive.

True education today is not for show—it is for service.—Elbert Hubbard in Pittsburgh Post.

WHERE ARE YOU SELLING YOUR EGGS?

This question came up not so long ago, when an article appeared in one of the papers stating that the boys and girls in neighboring poultry clubs were combining and sending their eggs to one of the large markets in Louisiana. These eggs were sent in to a common center, there they were packed and shipped by parcel post. The packing was done gratuitously, but the shipping boxes must have cost not less than $4 a hundred and the shipping expenses seven cents a dozen, making a total cost of shipping eleven cents a dozen. The eggs were sold under contract to a dealer, and after deducting the cost of shipping netted twenty-three cents a dozen to the boys and girls.

It is perfectly natural to hunt up the large markets and think that because you are selling to a large market that you are getting the best price obtainable. But the writer happened to be acquainted with a producer in this particular section, and upon inquiry, found that he was selling to a local market within a few miles of his farm. He had no contract, but was selling all the eggs that he could produce to one of the local groceries at forty-one and a half cents a dozen. These eggs were packed in light pasteboard boxes costing one cent apiece. There was no cost of shipping, for the eggs were delivered direct. Here was a net income from eggs of forty and a half cents per dozen.

There were many of the boys and girls in the above mentioned clubs who could have delivered the eggs to this local market just as easy as this man did; and there were others who would have had to pay not over five cents a dozen. The cartons for packing need not have been of the heavy, parcel post type, but of light weight for local delivery.

Herein lies a lesson: don't be too ambitious at first; look up your local market and see where you can do the best. Let the big markets alone until you have become a large producer. The small producer will usually find the local market the best.—Modern Farming.

WITH RYE AS A COVER CROP

When the cover crop consists of rye or other small grain, it should be turned under when about knee-high. If the condition of the soil prevents plowing at this time, double disk the crop a couple of times and this will prevent the further drying out of the soil, and frequently the soil will be mellow enough in a few days to plow even if it does not rain. This, of course, is true when clover is to be followed by corn also.

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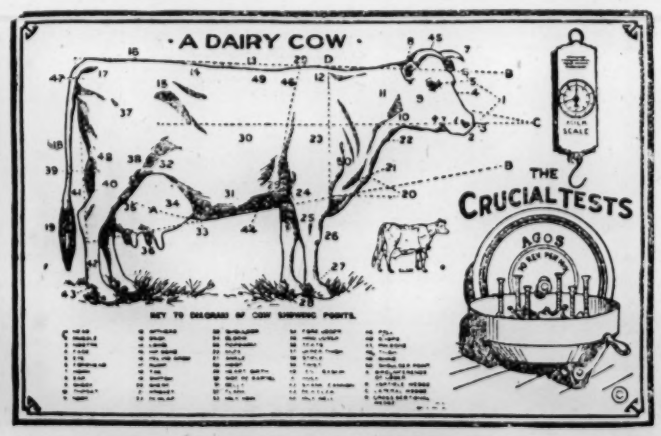
Both Papers, one year, Only $1.80

THE RURAL EDUCATOR is the National Rural Educational Monthly, that is devoted to rural education and the teaching of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Manual Training. The Educator also sends a fine farm (Dairy Cow) Chart with every annual subscription.



THE NEGRO FARMER, published in the interest of the Farm, Home and Garden, is earnestly seeking to make the country a better place for colored people to live in.

Don't you want these two splendid papers?

Then act right away and take advantage of this exceptional opportunity while you can.

WRITE US TODAY

Old subscribers, why not take advantage of this excellent offer to renew your subscription? Write:

THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

SHAVE WITHOUT A RAZOR
MAKES BUMPS DISAPPEAR.

Midland Park, S. C., March 10, 1914.
Southern Specialty Co.,
Savannah, Ga.

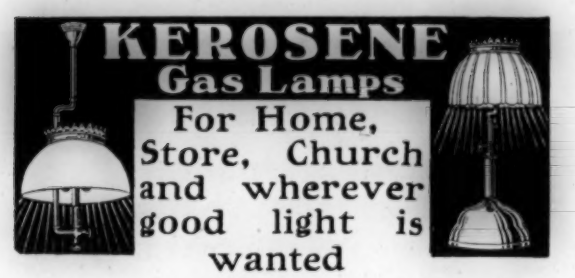
Dear Sirs:

Before I began using SHAVINE my face was a mass of blackheads and bumps, and in a couple of weeks all the razor bumps and blackheads had disappeared. Now my face is just as smooth as it ever was. It worked like magic for me. It is one of the most wonderful preparations ever made.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed] Joseph Hamilton

Agents Wanted. Half pound box, postpaid, 25 cents in stamps.

SOUTHERN SPECIALTY COMPANY,
Box 208, Savannah, Georgia



This wonderful lamp burns common kerosene. With an incandescent mantle, it produces a beautiful, intense soft light like sunlight, of 300 to 1,000 candle power.

It is simple, reliable, economical—costs less than any other light. Perfectly Safe. Children can ligh and operate it.

It will make your home as bright as a palace. Can be had in individual lamp or on a system. Systems now using gasoline can easily be converted to this safest, brightest, and cheapest of lights.

Write at once for particulars. You are losing hours of comfort every day you do without this perfect light.

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"Getting the Last Drop"
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THE SOUTHERN SALES COMPANY
Atlanta, Georgia

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

Teacher, Organizer of Farmers' Clubs, "Woman With Vision"—Miss Cornelia Bowen, Waugh, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.
April 20, 1915.

Editor Fisher:

I am a reader of the Negro Farmer and under date of March 27th, I saw a timely request coming from you, for articles for and about colored women. I am sending you an article about a woman, who is one of the most talked of in Alabama, and in fact one of the most admired of colored women in this country.

Yours very truly,
S. N. Conever.

Miss Cornelia Bowen—President of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs—Principal of the Mount Meigs Colored Institute.

Miss Bowen has recently been honored by the Governor of the State, having been given an appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Negro Reform School at Mt. Meigs. Judge W. H. Thomas in introducing Miss Bowen in a meeting at the Reform School said, "This is a woman with a vision". Her work in Alabama for the betterment of the unfortunate is well known to all classes.

Some time ago, Judge A. S. Chamberlain, one of the Diversification Campaign speakers, and also of the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., offered a prize of $10 in gold for the best poem, to be set to music, on crop diversification or Alabama feeding herself.

This modest little woman is the winner of the prize.

Not only is Miss Bowen an educator and the friend of the unfortunate, but she is a woman of great business tact. When ushered into her presence she looks at you sternly, reading you through and through.

She deals with more tenants, handles more farms, looks over more farming interests than any colored woman I know of anywhere. A woman of great "vision."

She has recently organized on (6) six large plantations a Farmers' Association. This association is divided into 6 sections, each section has its own officers. Miss Bowen visits in person each section to keep up the interest. No one is allowed to join in his section unless he is willing to raise his own meat, have a garden throughout the year, and raise nearly if not all of his food supplies for another year. Next November, she plans to hold at her school a farmers' fair. Each section will then report results. She offers three prizes.

First to the Farmer who raises the most food supplies—second to the farmer who raises a hog to exceed 200 or more pounds—third to the woman who has the best winter garden, the most chickens and turkeys.

The writer heard Miss Bowen make this remark. "The entire Association is very enthusiastic, and I am looking forward to splendid results." If the Negro Race could count on a large number of women like this one, the problem is solved.

Alabama should be truly proud of this noble woman.

KINKY HAIR

Atlanta, Ga.
Exelento Medicine Co.,
Gentlemen: I am sending you my picture to show you what your EXELENTO QUININE POMADE has done for my hair. It has grown to 26 inches long and very thick hair: it is soft and silky, and can now fix up my hair the way I want to. It is certainly the best hair grower in the world; it also keeps the scalp very clean.
ANNIE JONES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Write for particulars today

Don't be fooled by using some fake preparation which claims to straighten your hair. Kinky hair cannot be made straight; you are just fooling yourself by using it. You have to have hair before you can straighten it. Now this

Exelento Quinine Pomade

is a Hair Grower which feeds the scalp and roots of the hair and makes the hair grow very fast and you soon can see the results by using several times. It is a wonderful Hair Grower. It cleans dandruff and stops Falling Hair at once. It leaves harsh, stubborn, nappy looking hair soft and silky, and you can fix up your hair the way you want it. We give money back if it don't do the way we claim. Try a box. Price 25c by mail, on receipt of stamps or coin.
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Complete Water Tower Outfit Only $49

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Deposited with the Insurance Departments for the protection of its policyholders	120,000

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The latest facts of Negro Progress along all lines?

About the latest phases of the Race Question in all parts of the world?

What is the most recent legislation affecting the Negro?

What are the present policies with reference to Negro Education?

The number of days of schooling per year for every Negro child if each one got his share?

The first Negroes brought to Virginia were servants and not slaves?

How Negro slavery was instituted in this country?

The origin and status in slavery of the Free Negro?

About the black counties in the South in 1860 and 1910.

The laws of the several States relating to intermarriage of the races?

How much sickness and deaths cost Negroes annually?

All the above facts and much other new information are given in

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For 1914 and 1915

MONROE N. WORK, Editor

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The list of articles and publications, general and particular, have been revised and enlarged. These furnish the reader with additional references to every phase of Negro life, or, the Negro problem. Full Index.

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Have you Tetter, Eczema? Does your scalp itch? Have you more than a normal amount of Dandruff? If so, write for Mme. C. J. Walker's Wonderful Hair Grower, which positively cures all scalp diseases, stops the Hair from falling out and starts it at once to Growing.

A Six Weeks' Trial Treatment sent to any address by mail for $1.70 Make all money orders payable to Mme. C. J. Walker. Send stamp for reply. Agents wanted. Write for terms.

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Reaping a Harvest from the War

Advertisers, a Word!

Read this and see if You Belong in the List Below

Because of the fact that the European War has struck the Cotton-growing States such a stunning blow, all newspapers, farm papers and all who wish the South well are advising Southern farmers to grow less cotton and more food. As a result, the following dealers, if they are far-sighted, will reap a harvest from the War — DEALERS IN Garden Seed, Hogs, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Cows, Hares, Orchard Plants, Sheep, Eggs, Mail-Order Goods that are Cheap in Price

THE NEGRO FARMER reaches that class of farmers who are interested in the article above.

An Advertisement in THIS Paper WILL PAY

Why Everybody Should Read

The Negro Farmer

For the Farmer

It is a standard, high grade Farm Journal, written in the simplest language.

For the Women on and off the Farm

It is a source of help in the home, garden, laundry, kitchen and on the poultry yard.

For Teachers

It is always full of supplementary matter especially suitable for the class-room. Several teachers in the Tuskegee Institute use the papers regularly in their classes.

For Colored Children

Its stories of how colored men and women are succeeding are said by many teachers to be the best of their kind to be found anywhere.

For Readers of Newspapers and Magazines

The Negro Farmer is a necessity. Its "Farmers' Dictionary" explains all public questions, fully, carefully and in an interesting manner.

For White Landowners Who Employ Colored Farmers

The Negro Farmer is a splendid investment if it is put into the hands of colored tenants and laborers.